

XXIX. *Descriptions, &c. of the Insects collected by Captain P. P. KING, R.N., F.R.S. & L.S., in the Survey of the Straits of Magellan. By JOHN CURTIS, Esq., F.L.S. &c.**

Read May 7th, 1844.

Order COLEOPTERA.

Family DERMESTIDÆ.

*56. *DERMESTES VULPINUS, Fabr. Panz. Faun. Germ. 40. pl. 10.*

Common at Valparaiso and Gorrite.

Family HISTERIDÆ.

*57. *HISTER MATHEWSII, Curt.*

Violaceo-ater, capite thoracis margine elytrisque punctulatis; nisi in elytrorum disco ubi maculæ 2 magnæ ochraceæ striæque tres basales breves.
Length $1\frac{2}{4}$ line, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$.

Shining violaceous black; head, abdomen and lateral margins of thorax thickly punctured, a line of punctures at the base of the latter and a few hairs on the sides; elytra finely punctured, except on the shoulders and disc: a stria on each side of the suture, a curved line of punctures at the base, a very short one beyond it, and 2 longer oblique ones towards the shoulders, the outer one double and the space between them vermiculated, as well as a transverse space near the apex which is smooth; a very large ochreous orbicular spot on each, not touching the suture or costa, the edges sinuated: anterior tibiæ dilated, with 9 or 10 teeth outside, intermediate and hinder with long spines.

Valparaiso.

I have named this pretty species after the late Mr. A. Mathews, A.L.S., who sent me specimens from Lima, as well as many other interesting insects which the want of an opportunity has long prevented me from describing.

* Continued from p. 205, vol. xviii.—Those species with the asterisk attached are in the cabinets of Mr. Curtis.

58. *HISTER FURCATUS, Curt.*

Nitidè virescenti-niger, thoracis lateribus brevi-canaliculatis punctulatis, elytris striâ suturali curvatâ basali tribusque versus costam apicem haud attingentibus; apice punctato.

Length $1\frac{2}{3}$ line, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Shining greenish black, head minutely punctured: thorax with an abbreviated channel close to the lateral margin, the sides punctured, with a line of punctures at the base; a punctured stria down each side of the suture, curved at the base, 2 deep ones towards the costa not reaching the apex, and a shorter one outside; apex of elytra and abdomen thickly punctured; anterior tibiæ dilated, with 8 or 9 teeth outside, the others spiny.

One example only; I believe from Rio.

59. *HISTER CASTANIPES, Curt.*

Lævis niger, thoracis lateribus punctulatis, elytris pedibusque castaneis; illis striâ suturali furcatâ duabus aliis æquilongis alterâque humerali brevior.

Length $1\frac{2}{3}$ line, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Black, very smooth and shining; head minutely punctured, with a semicircular channel: thorax with a depressed punctured stripe on each side, not touching the margin: elytra castaneous, the disc pitchy, apex punctured; a sutural stria curved at the base and reaching beyond the middle, 2 others beyond it as long, with a shorter one near the shoulder: abdomen punctured: tibiæ compressed and dilated, anterior with 7 or 8 rounded teeth outside, the others with a single series of spines.

A single specimen from Gorrite, at the mouth of the Rio de La Plata.

Family HYDROPHILIDÆ.

*60. *HYDROPHILUS CHALYBEATUS, Curt.*

Nitidus atro-cæruleus, elytris lineis tribus punctulorum remotorum piliferorum, palpis antennisque ochreis apice nigris, pedibus subcastaneis; femoribus piceis.

Length 6 lines, breadth 3.

Shining, deep blue-black, exceedingly thickly and minutely punctured; a short impression close to each eye, a doubly recurved loop of punctures on the face, 3 lines of remote punctures on the elytra, producing hairs; the costa violaceous, with long depressed

ochreous hairs: clothed beneath with silky ochreous pubescence: palpi and antennæ ochreous, the tips of one and the club of the other black: tibiæ and tarsi subcastaneous. From St. Paul's; I have also received it from other parts of Brazil.

It is distinguished from Germar's *H. setiger* by the colour of the legs and the sides of the thorax.

*61. *HYDROPHILUS OCHRIPIES*, *Curt.*

Piceus, palpis antennis labroque basi ochreis apice nigrescentibus, pedibus thoracis margine inferiore sternoque ferrugineo-ochraceis.

Length 4 lines, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Shining piceous with a violet tint, thickly and minutely punctured: head bright green at the base: elytra with indistinct lines of punctures and irregularly pitted: palpi, antennæ and base of labrum ochreous, the tips and club blackish: legs and inferior lateral margin of thorax ferruginous-ochre; spine of sternum ferruginous.

From Valparaiso and Brazil.

FAMILY SCARABÆIDÆ.

Section COPROPHAGI.

*62. *COPRIS SEMISQUAMOSA*, *Curt.*

Nigra, clypeo magno bidentato cornu brevi emarginato armato, thorace brevi anticè irregulariter truncato, elytris profundè striatis.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth 6.

Smooth, black, shining: head rugose, dilated into a spreading clypeus, the margin sinuated, forming 2 divaricating teeth in front, and a minute one on each side, from which runs an oblique channel to the eye; on the crown is a short transverse horn, the apex emarginate: club of antennæ ochreous: thorax short and broad, the front sloped off suddenly, the surface scaly, leaving the crown smooth and the base punctured; across the middle runs an elevated waved space forming 2 cavities on each side, the external one being round and deep; a channel down the back: elytra semiovate and firmly striated, the striæ minutely punctured: underside clothed with rusty brown hairs, which form a fringe round the thorax: legs hairy; anterior thighs with a bright patch of orange pubescence near the base; tibiæ with 4 external teeth, the others dilated at the apex, and free from denticulations outside; tarsi dilated, except the anterior pair.

The male was from Rio Janeiro, from whence I have also received it.

It is unlike any named species I possess; the notched clypeus and smaller size distinguishing it at once from *C. Carolina*.

63. COPRIS PUNCTATISSIMA, *Curt.*

Nigra, clypeo emarginato haud tuberculato, thorace magno punctatissimo tuberculo parvo anticè armato, elytris profundè punctato-striatis.

Length 8 lines, breadth $4\frac{3}{4}$.

Head semicircular, transversely rugose; clypeus scarcely bidentate and not reflexed; an obscure raised T-shaped line on the crown: thorax long and broad, excessively thickly punctured, with a little tubercle in front and a slight depression behind it; on each side is a small but distinct fovea: elytra firmly punctate-striate, the punctures large.

This female from Chiloe has greatly the habit of that of *C. anaglyptica* of Say, but the simple clypeus, the large and thickly punctured thorax and the simply punctured striæ of the elytra distinguish them.

*64. PHANÆUS SPLENDIDULUS, *Fab.*

A male from Gorrite.

Section GEOTRUPIDÆ or ARENICOLÆ.

*65. ACANTHOCERUS MURICATUS, *Kirby MSS.*

Niger, punctulatus, elytris punctato-striatis apice tuberculatis.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ line, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Globose, black or pitchy, shining; head uneven and punctured: thorax perfectly smooth and finely punctured, sides a little reflexed; scutel large and punctured: elytra punctured in striæ, the spaces being broken into irregular tubercles at the apex and along the outer margin: tibiæ serrated with minute spines.

This curious little insect, which has the appearance of an *Anisotoma*, was named *Sphærosomus muricatus* by Mr. Kirby. It seems to be confined to Valparaiso.

Section TROGIDÆ.

*66. TROX BULLATUS, *Curt.*

Niger cinereo mixtus, thorace inæquali angulis posticis sublobatis, elytris tuberculis innumeris minutis conspersis lineisque tribus tuberculorum magnorum pluribusque parvorum notatis.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth 5.

Cinereous, all the protuberances black: head with a cleft tubercle in front; clypeus slightly emarginate: thorax very uneven, the sides indistinctly crenated, with a deeper notch forming a semicircular lobe at each angle behind; the posterior margin very convex, but not lobed; the front raised, forming 2 ridges, which are broken into 2 small elevations in the centre; on each side are 2 others and 4 along the base: elytra sprinkled with innumerable little black buttons, also 3 or 4 rows of large shining black ones, having a faint channel on each, with lines of smaller buttons between them and round the costal margin, and 2 more regular rows on either side of the suture: anterior tibiæ with 2 minute indistinct teeth on the outside near the middle, the others rough.

This insect, from Valparaiso, might be mistaken for a large specimen of the following, but it is readily distinguished by the hinder thoracic angles not being excised.

67. *Trox pilularius*, *Germ. Coleopterorum Species*, vol. i. p. 113.

From Rio Janeiro, but apparently not abundant: the 4 lines of buttons on the elytra are large and very elevated.

*68. *Trox lachrymosus*, *Curt.*

Cinereus nigro mixtus, thorace parvo inæquali, elytris amplis elongato-ovatis punctato-striatis lineis 4 tuberculorum magnorum 5 parvorum notatis.

Length from 5 to 6 lines, breadth from 3 to 4.

Ash-coloured, the elevations black; head and thorax punctured: clypeus not large, with a thickened margin and 2 raised oval tubercles on the crown: thorax small, the margins as well as the clypeus edged with short black hairs, the base slightly produced at the scutel; 2 large elevations near the disc with a little pit in each, one on either side, and 4 along the base: elytra nearly twice as broad and 4 times as long as the thorax, the buttons not very elevated: striæ of elytra punctured, and between them, except at the outer margin, are 4 lines of large and 5 of minute black shining buttons, and there are 2 large humeral elevations: anterior tibiæ short and slightly sinuated outside.

This species is common at Valparaiso, and is similar in form and proportions to *T. suberosus*, Fab.; the small thorax, punctured elytra, with the costal margin free from buttons, and above all the large high and bare shoulders, distinguish this species from its congeners.

*69. *Trox trisulcatus*, Curt.

Cinerascenti-niger, capite lævi, thorace sulcis 3 latis longitudinalibus, elytris striatis: intervallis fasciculatis.

Length from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 lines, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Head and thorax punctured, the former nearly orbicular, with the surface even; the latter small, the sides ciliated and slightly reflexed, scarcely narrowed before, the posterior angles acute; a broad but shallow depression down the back, and a long oval one on each side: elytra punctate-striate, with lines of tufts between them, the suture and the alternate spaces raised, with the fascicles larger: anterior tibiæ with 2 little teeth outside, the others rough, with a spine near the middle.

From Valparaiso.

It is so very similar in form and size to the *T. scaber* of Illiger, that I can scarcely believe them to be distinct. I may observe, that in describing the species of *Trox*, the clay or reddish colour is not to be depended upon in many cases, as it is extraneous and communicated by the soil which the specimens inhabited.

Section SCARABÆIDÆ or XYLOPHILI.

*70. *Hoplites quadrispinosus*, Fab.

Scarabæus Titornus, *Perty in Spix & Martius, Delect.* pl. 9. f. 12.

Scar. 4-spinosus, *Oliv. Entom.* vol. i. gen. 3. p. 33. no. 35. pl. 19. f. 179.

A male from Rio Janeiro.

*71. *Scarabæus abderus*, Sturm, *Verz. für* 1826, p. 66. pl. 2. f. 17. ♂.

A pair from Gorrite: the female is chestnut-brown, not obscure-black like the male; the head is roughly punctured, with the clypeus acuminate: the thorax is smooth, shining and sparingly punctured.

*72. *Scarabæus sylvanus*, Fab.

A female from Rio Janeiro.

*73. *Scarabæus cuniculus*, Fab.

Not uncommon at Valparaiso: all the specimens are densely clothed beneath (excepting the abdomen) with bright fulvous soft hairs, and the margin of the anterior tibiæ of the females is rather sinuated than toothed.

*74. *ORYCTOMORPHUS PICTUS*, *Waterh.*

Picens, clypeo bidentato, fronte tuberculato, thorace impressione centrali, elytrorum areâ scutellum cingente strigâque in singulo obliquâ undulatâ nitidè ferrugineis (TAB. XLI. fig. 1. ♀).

Length 10 lines, breadth fully 5.

Pitchy-coloured, shining; antennæ ferruginous, the club long and slender in the male (fig. *a.* female): head trigonate, thickly punctured with a small pointed tubercle on the crown; clypeus with the sides sinuated, the apex notched and recurved, the black mandibles projecting on either side: thorax thrice as broad as the head, transverse, semiovate-truncate, the anterior margin and base both semicircular, with distinct scattered punctures, a broad hollow impression down the centre vanishing behind; scutel ovate-trigonate, very smooth, the apex ochreous: elytra much broader than the thorax behind the middle, and thrice as long, indistinctly and irregularly punctured, leaving a smooth line down the suture, and 4 others on each elytron: a semicircular bright and deep ochreous space round the scutel, and an oblique stripe of the same colour from the shoulder, in the direction of the sutural apex, but vanishing beyond the middle, where it is dilated and approaches the suture: underside ferruginous-brown, densely covered with soft long tawny pubescence; pygidium exposed, finely punctured; margin of penultimate abdominal segment ferruginous: legs of the same colour; thighs short and stout, hinder oval; tibiæ short, anterior not broad, tridentate, the others coarsely punctured and notched externally, with an oblique denticulated ridge on the outside.

The only specimen in Capt. King's collection is a female, taken at Valparaiso. Mr. Waterhouse I find has a male, brought home by Mr. Darwin, which he has described under the name of *Gonocheile picta*. I have never seen Mons. Guérin's characters of his genus *Oryctomorphus*; but I conclude from his figure of *O. bimaculatus*, in the plates of the 'Voyage de la Coquille,' that our insect may be included in that genus. His species differs from ours in having a larger club to the antennæ, which is a sexual difference, and the oblique ochreous stripes on the elytra are wanting; whereas in Mr. Waterhouse's male they are much more distinct and extended than in Capt. King's female, which seems to be intermediate. It is therefore not improbable that they may prove to be one species only.

*75. *CHALEPUS GEMMATUS*, *Fab.*

Geotrupes lugubris, *Schönh. Syn.* vol. i. p. 21. pl. 2. f. 1.

Melolontha dubia, *Oliv. Entom.* vol. i. gen. 5. p. 32. pl. 3. f. 20.

Taken at Monte Video. I have also received it from Rio Janeiro and New York.

*76. CYCLOCEPHALA PALLENS, *Fab.*

Not uncommon about Rio Janeiro.

Section PHYLLOPHAGI.

N. G. TRIBOSTETHES, *Curt.*

Palpi iis *Brachystemi* similes, nisi quod maxillares longiores, labiales breves; illorum articulus basalis minutus, 2dus 3tiusque obovato-truncati, hoc brevior, 4tus longus, gracilis, fusi-formis, extus sulco longo exaratus. Antennæ 10-articulatæ, articulus basalis crassus clavatus, 2dus parvus subglobosus, 3tius ellipticus, tres sequentes oblongi, 7mus cunei-formis, reliqui clavam ellipticam capitis longitudine efformantes (fig. *b.*). Clypeus integer rotundatus, margine paulùm elevato, suturâ transversali inconspicuâ. Thorax parvus transversus: scutellum mediocre, cordatum. Elytra thorace latiora, elliptica. Alæ amplæ. Pectus villosissimus, sterno haud producto; pygidio nudo. Pedes longiusculi, haud crassi; tibiæ anteriores angustæ, extus tridentatæ, reliquæ setosæ suturis ordinariis; tarsi graciles, articulis omnibus subclavatis; ungue simplici (fig. *c.*)

*77. TRIBOSTETHES CASTANEUS.

Pallidè castaneus, capite thoraceque virescenti vel æneo tinctis (TAB. XLI. fig. 2. ♂).

Brachygaster castaneus, *Laporte, Cours complet d'Hist. Nat.*

Length 8 lines, breadth 4.

Shining castaneous with an ochreous cast: head thickly and coarsely punctured, with a green reflection and a violet tint round the clypeus: thorax reflecting green, rather thickly but irregularly punctured, the sides a little produced at the middle, with a fovea close to the margin, a channel down the centre, the base sinuated: scutel with a fringe of ochreous hairs over the base: elytra obscurely punctured, with 2 double lines of punctures on each, the space along the suture coarsely punctured: underside and thighs clothed with long ochreous wool; abdomen and pygidium pubescent; teeth of anterior tibiæ black.

A single female was taken at Valparaiso, and I obtained the male from Brazil.

Although a short description of this insect has been published in the work above alluded to, it is advisable to identify it more completely here, that I may make a few remarks upon this and the two following species. They have all

been included in the genus *Brachygaster*, but their structure is so different in some respects, that the characters laid down will not embrace them. *Brachygaster* is at once distinguished by the outer claws of all the tarsi being bifid in both sexes, and the posterior tarsi compressed and thickened, especially the basal joint. In *Callichloris* the claws are simple, and in *Tribostethes*, in which they are the same, the joints of all the tarsi are more or less elongated; even in the anterior they are not transverse, and the 5th joint is not notched; the club also of the antennæ is exceedingly elongated in the males.

*78. BRACHYSTEMUS PRASINUS, *Guér. Voyage de la Coquille*, pl. 3. f. 4.

The clypeus of the female is entirely rusty-brown; in the male the margin only is of that colour.

It was abundant in Chiloe, and has often been confounded with the following species.

CALLICHLORIS, *Dejean.*

Palporum maxillarium articulus penultimus minutus, subglobosus; terminalis crassior, longior, subfusiformis, extùs planus. Antennæ 10-articulatæ, articulus basalis crassus, pyriformis, 2dus subglobosus, 3tius 4tusque oblongi, 5tus brevis, 6tus cyathiformis, 7mus cuneiformis, reliqui clavam gracilem fusiformem efformantes. Labrum transversum, medio paulùm angulatum. Clypeus transversè ovalis, margine fortiter reflexo. Femora gracilia; tibiæ anticæ versus apicem angustatæ, extùs tridentatæ, reliquæ subscabræ, apice pectinatæ calcaribusque 2 brevibus armatæ; tarsi anteriores articulis 4 basalibus brevibus, 3tio 4toque cyathiformibus, 5to omnium intùs emarginato; ungue longo, gracili, simplici, anteriore maximè inæquali. Sternum haud productum.

79. CALLICHLORIS PERELEGANS, *Curt.*

Pulchrè flavo-virens punctatissima, elytris punctato-striatis, subtùs pygidioque ferrugineis, anticè pilis albidis villosis posticè pubescentiâ concolori vestita.

Length 7 lines, breadth 4.

Of a beautiful but dead pea-green, with a slight yellow or golden reflexion on the sides, but not polished: antennæ ferruginous: head and thorax exceedingly thickly and finely punctured, the latter narrowed anteriorly, the base convex, with a broad lock of whitish hairs from beneath, broader than the scutel: down the back is a distinct but not deep channel: scutel subtrigonal, thickly punctured: elytra a little broadest behind, irregu-

larly punctured, with 5 regular and several indistinct punctured striæ: claws ochreous: underside of head and pectus clothed with long silky whitish hairs; abdomen and the exposed pygidium densely covered with short hairs of the same colour, but forming a little recurved brush at the apex.

This seems to be a rare species at Valparaiso; for the collection contained only 3 specimens of the same sex, and they are probably males. The peculiar green colour of the upper side and legs contrasted with the whitish underside, and the lock of hair combed over the scutel, at once characterize this pretty species. Rather than encumber science with names when it can be avoided, I have adopted the appellation assigned to this genus by Dejean in his Catalogue; at least I imagine such to be the case. I regret that, having no duplicate to dissect, I cannot give more detailed generic characters.

*80. *GENIATES BARBATUS*, Kirby, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xii. p. 403. pl. 21. f. 8.

A female from Rio Janeiro.

*81. *LEUCOTHYREUS? SPURIUS*, Curt.

Sine nitore fulvus, capite thoraceque minutè punctulatis; hujus angulis posticis acutis, elytris singulis paribus 4 striarum inconspicuarum notatis.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth 5.

Entirely fulvous, excepting the black eyes: clypeus rounded and reflexed, with a line across the base: thorax narrowed before, with the angles appearing lobed, the hinder angulated; scutel punctured: elytra dull, broadest beyond the middle, indistinctly punctured, with a sutural stria and 4 obscure double ones on each: inosculation of the tibiæ piceous, anterior tridentate, the teeth piceous, 2 upper ones small; 4 anterior tarsi very much dilated and pubescent, forming brushes beneath: the joints cordate in the 1st pair.

I received this male insect from Brazil, and although it forms no part of Capt. King's collection, its interesting form will be sufficient excuse for my introducing it here. It so greatly resembles *Geniates barbatus*, *mas*, that until they are compared their differences would not be suspected; nevertheless, its beardless mouth and dilated intermediate tarsi separate it from that genus and connect it with *Leucothyreus*; the other differences are, its fulvous head, angulated thorax, broader and duller elytra, and more slender tibiæ; but the 4 posterior tibiæ and likewise the claws exactly agree with *Geniates*. The female I have not seen.

82. *LEUCOTHYREUS? ANTENNATUS, Curt.*

Antennarum clavâ longissimâ (fig. *c*): ochreus, capite castaneo (TAB. XLI. fig. 3.).

Length 6 lines, breadth 3.

Ochreous, shining: head castaneous; club of antennæ long and slender; clypeus thickly punctured; head more sparingly: thorax transverse, thickly and minutely punctured, as well as the scutel: elytra irregularly but distinctly punctured, with three smooth ridges, formed by double lines of punctures: anterior tibiæ tridentate, the others spiny; 4 anterior tarsi dilated, especially the 2nd joint of the anterior pair (fig. *d*), the others being obovate; underside very hairy.

The only example I have seen is from Monte Video. It looks exactly like a diminutive specimen of *Geniates barbatus*, but it will be seen by the shape of the tarsi that it forms another link between *L. spurius* and the genuine *Leucothyrei*.

*83. *LEUCOTHYREUS KIRBYANUS, MacL. Horæ Entom.* vol. i. p. 146. pl. 3. f. 31, trophi.

From Rio Janeiro.

SERIOIDES, Guér. Camptorhina, Kirby.

Antennæ 9-articulatæ, articulus basalis crassus, pyriformis, 2dus obovatus, 3tius longior gracilior, 4tus gracilis haud 2do longior, reliqui clavam gracilem tenuiter 5-lamellatam efformantes. Clypeus rotundatus. Labrum emarginatum; palpi maxillares longi graciles 4?-articulati, articulo basali minuto, tribus sequentibus elongatis subæqualibus, terminali truncato; palpi labiales 3-articulati, articulo 3tio fusiformi. Caput semiorbiculare. Thorax transversus, basi supra scutellum elongatum emarginatus. Elytra longissima. Pedes longi graciles; tibiæ anticæ breves, latæ, extûs tridentatæ, reliquæ spinosæ; tarsi similes, longissimi, graciles, setosi, articulis subæqualibus; ungues omnes simplices, longi, graciles.

84. *SERIOIDES ATRICAPILLA, Kirby.*

Elongata, violaceo-brunnea, punctulata, elytris rugosis lineatis (TAB. XLI. fig. 4.).

Ser. Reichii, *Guér. Rev. Zool.* 1839, p. 301?

Length 6 lines, breadth 3.

Deep shining brown with a violet tint: antennæ ochreous, hairy at the base; club hairy and

5-jointed (fig. *f*): head irregularly punctured, divided from the clypeus by an angulated suture; the latter is reflexed, with a slight elevated line down the nose: thorax transverse, rather broadest at the base, the angles square, the base waved and emarginate at the centre; it is punctured, and the surface is a little uneven; scutel elongated and pointed: elytra elliptical, broader than the thorax and 4 times as long, rugose, punctured, with 8 or 9 ridges, appearing reticulated under a lens; slightly hairy beneath: legs ferruginous.

It is not stated where this insect was captured, but as it is a remarkable species, I have given its characters. It has a good deal the habit of *Omaloplia*, from which it is removed by its 5-jointed club of the antennæ and its simple claws, and it has not the least affinity with *Melolontha*. The *M. glacialis* and *M. testacea*, Fab., called *Macrosoma* by Mr. Hope, probably belong to this genus; if such be the case, Guérin's generic name will fall, and Mr. Kirby's had been previously employed by Schönherr.

ATHLIA, *Erichs.*

Palpi maxillares parvi, setosi, 4-articulati, articulo basali minuto, 2do elongato-clavato, 3tio obovato-truncato, 4to longitudine primi subsecuriformi. Antennæ minimæ, 9-articulatæ, articulus basalis crassus, clavatus, 2dus 3tiusque obovati, illo crassiore, 4tus brevis, 5tus 6tusque cyathiformes, reliqui clavam minutam, lobis crassis cymbiformibus, efformantes. Clypeus reflexus, anticè paulùm angustatus utrinque emarginatus. Caput latiusculum. Thorax transversus, convexus, lateribus convexis, basi parùm sinuatus, angulis anticis magis acuminatis: scutellum parvum, ovatum. Elytra thorace multò latiora, terque longiora, abdomen operientia, posticè latiora, rotundata: alæ amplæ. Pedes longi, haud graciles; tibiæ anteriores profundè emarginatæ tridentatæ, reliquæ setosæ; tarsi longissimi, subtùs pubescentes, anteriores crassiores; ungues omnium bifidi.

*85. *ATHLIA RUSTICA*, *Erichs. in Wieg. Arch. vol. i. p. 266. pl. 3. f. 4.*

Castaneus, punctulatus, pubescens, elytris singulis striis 4 elevatis, antennis pedibusque pallidè ferrugineis.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth 3.

Dull purplish brown, with very short ochreous hairs: head and thorax rather thickly and finely punctured, crown of the former and disc of the latter blackish: elytra with a greyish bloom, punctured, excepting the suture and 4 elevated striæ on each: palpi; antennæ and legs ferruginous: underside sparingly pubescent; postpectus coarsely punctured.

Taken by Lieut. Graves at Valparaiso.

I have adopted Erichson's names, supposing that the dilated tarsi may be a sexual character which his figure does not exhibit.

N. G. PACUVIA, *Curt.*

Palpi labiales minutissimi; maxillares graciles, 4-articulati, articulo basali minuto, 2do 3tioque ovalibus, 4to multò crassiore, parvo, ovato-lanceolato (fig. *g*). Antennæ parvæ 9-articulatæ, articulus basalis crassus, clavatus, 2dus magnus globosus, tres sequentes minores subglobosi, 5tus subcyathiformis, 6tus cuneiformis, reliqui clavam ovalem efformantes (fig. *h*). Caput trigono-truncatum. Clypeus reflexus, emarginatus. Thorax transversus, subhexagonus, lateribus prominentibus. Scutellum elongato-trigonum. Elytra thorace latiora, terque longiora, elliptica. Alæ amplæ. Pygidium nudum. Pedes longi extensi; femora anteriora brevissima, postica omnium crassissima; tibiæ anteriores breves extùs bispinosæ, reliquæ pilosæ medio spinosæ; tarsi longissimi, subtùs pubescentes, 4 anteriorum articulo 2do 3tioque dilatatis, omnium articulo basali 2do multò breviora, terminali gracillimo; unguibus longis gracilibus bifidis (fig. *i*).

*86. PACUVIA CASTANEA, *Curt.*

Ochrea, punctulata, capite thoraceque castaneis, elytris singulis striis 4 duplicatis (TAB. XLI. fig. 5.).

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Deep ochreous, shining; palpi and antennæ pale ochreous: head and thorax castaneous, the former very thickly punctured, especially the clypeus; the latter punctured, thickest on the anterior margin, the sides almost angulated at the middle, with a faint fovea; anterior and basal margins slightly sinuated; scutel plain: elytra coarsely punctured, leaving 4 narrow lines on each: pygidium faintly punctured, sparingly clothed with ochreous hairs beneath: the legs but slightly hairy.

Two specimens from Valparaiso. The structure of the claws is most like *Omaloplia*, and the antennæ resemble *Rhizotrogus*, but they are not 10-jointed, and the club is very small.

N. G. ACCIA, *Curt.*

Palpi nudi, labiales minutissimi, maxillares parvi, 4-articulati, articulo basali minuto, 2do elongato clavato, 3tio breviori obovato, 4to omnium maximo elliptico-truncato (fig. *k*). Antennæ parvæ, 9-articulatæ, articuli 2 basales crassi, 1mo pyriformi, 2do globoso-pyriformi, 3tius gracilis longus, 4tus ovalis, 5tus 6tusque annuliformes, reliqui clavam

tenuem efformantes (fig. 1). Clypeus rotundatus reflexus. Caput mediocre. Thorax transversus, basi sinuatus, margine anteriore excavatus, angulis prominentibus: scutellum elongato-trigonum. Elytra thorace ferè quater longiora, elliptica, pygidium haud completè operientia. Alæ amplæ. Pedes longi, graciles; femora tibiæque anteriores brevissimæ, hæ latæ, extùs tridentatæ, 4 posteriores spinosæ; tarsi longi, graciles, setosi, haud subtùs pubescentes, articulo basali longitudine 2di; unguibus gracilibus, simplicibus.

87. ACCIA LUCIDA, *Curt.*

Nitidè testacea, minutè punctulata, capite ferrugineo, elytris subcupreis striatis (TAB. XLI. fig. 6.).

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth 2.

Bright ochreous, smooth and very glossy: head and clypeus concave, with a small elevation in the centre; finely punctured, with a rosy tinge: thorax more faintly punctured and convex: scutel not punctured on the disc: elytra paler, testaceous, with a faint greenish tint, more rosy at the base, with 9 punctured striæ on each vanishing at the apex; the interstices convex and sparingly punctured; a few scattered hairs beneath; pectus punctured: tibiæ inclining to ferruginous, especially the tips.

A single specimen from Port St. Elena. It has the habit of *Omaloplia*, and is distinguished from the preceding genus by its exposed labrum, differently formed palpi and antennæ, the length of the basal joint of the tarsi, which are not velvety beneath, and by its simple claws.

*88. COLPORHINA BIFOVEOLATA, *Curt.*

Ferruginea æneo tincta, punctulata, squamis albidis in thorace elytrisque maculas efformantibus vestita.

Length 3 lines, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Shining ferruginous with a brassy tint, sparingly clothed with lanceolated, depressed white scales, giving a mottled colour to the thorax and elytra: antennæ and palpi testaceous: head and clypeus strongly punctured, the latter lunate, with a distinct curved suture at the base, leaving the head of a transverse lenticular form: thorax very convex and regularly punctured, rather transverse, semioval, broadest at the base; scutel moderate, semioval, punctured: elytra broader than the thorax, only twice as long, and exposing the pygidium, rather rugose with punctures; at the middle is a subcordate fovea, with an impression beyond it, extending round the apex, and forming an apical elevation: underside with variolated punctures and minute depressed white hairs: legs punctured and similarly clothed, stout, hinder elongated; tibiæ, anterior with the

outer lobe elongated, with two indistinct teeth above; 4 posterior with a rough ridge across the middle; tarsi slender and pilose, 4 basal joints gradually decreasing in length, 5th long and clavate; claws bifid at the apex.

This little insect from Rio Janeiro seems to connect *Plectris* with *Ceraspis*, and has so much the habit of a group of Brazilian *Hoplitæ*, that I had at one time included it with them.

*89. *MACRODACTYLUS MARMORATUS*, Curt.

Subcastaneus, pilis albidis vestitus, thoracis disco brunneo lineâ pilorum albidorum centrali, elytris fasciis brunneis irregularibus pubescentiæque albidæ maculis notatis.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Pale ferruginous, shining, roughish, with whitish pubescence: palpi and sometimes the antennæ piceous, terminal joint of former stoutish, subovate: clypeus and head punctured, the former semiorbicular, the margin reflexed, the latter dark: thorax with the centre dark brown, leaving the sides and a line down the middle whitish with hairs, not broad, suborbicular, narrowed a little in front and truncated, base slightly convex; scutel whitish, small and semiovate: elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, more than twice as long, elliptic, rugose, with 4 elevated lines on each, vanishing at the apex, which is slightly gibbose, variegated with piceous at the base, middle and towards the apex, the spaces between with patches of whitish hairs: pygidium exposed, hairy and partially piceous; underside more or less piceous, clothed with pale hairs: legs dark chestnut; anterior tibiæ with 2 external lobes; tarsi slender; claws with a tooth behind the apex.

Two specimens were taken at Chiloe.

Philochlænia aula is the only authentic species I have of that genus, which I suspect contains an undigested mass of incongruous materials; and as that insect has simple claws, I have considered this species as a section of *Macro-dactyla*, with the clypeus less elongated, the sides of the thorax not dilated, and the legs less sprawling. It will form a very natural transition to *Ceraspis*, having a good deal the figure of *C. peruvianus* of Guérin.

Section ANTHOBII or GLAPHYRIDÆ.

*90. *CRATOSCELIS VULPINA*, Erichs. in *Wiegmann's Archiv*, vol. i. p. 269. pl. 3. f. 5.

A female from Valparaiso; I have received the male from Brazil,

*91. *LICHNIA LIMBATA*, *Erichs. in Wiegmann. Archiv*, vol. i. p. 270. pl. 3. f. 6.

A female of this insect was also brought from the same country: the remarkable male I obtained from a Brazilian collection. Both the above genera have elongated maxillæ, for sucking flowers, like moths.

Section MELITOPHILI or CETONIADÆ.

*92. *GYMNETIS GLAUCA*, *Dej. Gory & Perch. Mon.* pl. 71. f. 6.

Found at Rio Janeiro.

*93. *GYMNETIS IRREGULARIS*, *Gory & Perch. Mon.* p. 354. pl. 71. f. 3.

Found at Rio Janeiro.

*94. *GYMNETIS MARGARITACEA*, *Germar, Insect. Spec.* p. 132.

Found at Rio Janeiro.

*95. *EUPHORIA (Burm.) LURIDA*, *Fabr. Oliv. Entom.* vol. i. gen. 6. p. 43. n. 50.
pl. 9. f. 81. *Burmeister, Handbuch der Entomologie*, vol. iii. p. 377.

St. Paul's and St. Catherine's, abundant.

Family LUCANIDÆ.

*96. *DORCAS RUFIFEMORALIS*, *Guér.?*

Cinereo-niger, capite thoraceque nitidis, elytris densè profundèque punctulatis:
punctis ochreo papillatis, coxis femoribusque rufis.

Length of male 10 lines, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$; female $7\frac{1}{2}$ long, 3 broad.

The mandibles of the male are almost as long as the head, with a stout emarginate tooth on the inside; there is a tubercle before and a more prominent one behind the eyes: the disc of the thorax is very much depressed and strongly punctured, as well as the exterior margin: there is a peculiar pearly or bluish bloom upon the thorax, and the singular punctures, each forming a ring round a minute ochreous papilla, give a brownish or dirty colour to the outer margins of the thorax and elytra, which I have not seen in any other species.

Abundant at Port Famine in January, February and March.

I gave the name of *D. femoralis* to this very distinct species many years since, but I understand it has been named as above in the 'Revue Zoologique.'

*97. *PASSALUS PUNCTIGER*, *Lep. & Serv. Percheron, Mon.* p. 47. pl. 3. f. 6.
From Rio Janeiro.

*98. *PASSALUS INCERTUS*, *Buquet? Guér. Mag. de Zool.* 1841, p. 27. pl. 77. f. 4.
From St. Paul's, Brazil.

*99. *PASSALUS TRANSVERSUS*, *Dalm. Perch. Mon.* p. 94. pl. 7. f. 5.
From St. Paul's, Brazil.

HETEROMERA.

MELASOMA.

Family PIMELIADÆ.

100. *PRAOCIS RUFIPES*, *Esch. Zool. Atlas*, pl. 14. f. 2. *Voyage de la Coquille*,
pl. 4. f. 1.

In this specimen from Conception, the thighs and tibiæ are pitchy.

*101. *PRAOCIS SUBÆNEA*, *Erichs. Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.* vol. xvi. Supp. p. 248.
Praocis submetallica, *Guér. Mag. de Zool.* 1834, pl. 105. f. 3?

Large black specimens, as well as æneous ones, were collected at Valparaiso; these are fully
5 lines long, while the smaller males are 4 lines only.

*102. *PRAOCIS LÆVICOSTA*, *Curt.*

Obscurè æneo-nigra, elytrorum margine inferiore haud punctulato, tarsis sub-
ferrugineis.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Dead-black, sometimes with an æneous tinge above: clypeus emarginate and punctured:
thorax semiorbicular, anterior margin concave, hinder angles large and pointed: elytra
ovate, the surface not even, irregularly punctured, the margin keeled and terminating
in an obtuse point; the costa inflexed, broad and not punctured; scutel and keeled
margin whitish with shining hairs: tarsi more or less ferruginous.

Several specimens from Valparaiso.

The example that I have received of *P. lævigata*, Dejean, has the thorax
broader than the elytra, which taper to the apex, but the costal margin is
smooth in that species also.

It is by no means easy to determine the species of *Praocis*, from many causes.

I believe the sexes vary very considerably in form and size, and the colour cannot be depended upon, as the fresh specimens have a yellowish metallic hue, but the old ones which have been exposed to heat and damp are entirely black; the legs and antennæ exhibit every shade from deep pitchy to ferruginous, and the sculpture is much fainter in some individuals than in others. The minute silvery bristles which arise sparingly from the punctures are not unfrequently absent from age, and the pale outer margin of the elytra formed by these hairs is sometimes rendered ochreous or dirty, from the soil becoming attached to them. I may observe, that in perfect specimens the broad and very short scutellum is covered with shining pubescence.

Family BLAPSIDÆ.

SCOTOBIUS, *Germar.*

This natural group of insects is entirely confined to the southern portions of the New World. It has been divided by Solier into 2 genera, distinguished principally by the form of the palpi; and *Scotobius* as it now stands may be arranged under 3 sections: 1. those with granulated ridges; 2. with simple ridges; 3. without ridges. Of this last section I have not seen an example, and Erichson's *S. planatus* is its representative.

* Elytra with granulated ridges.

*103. SCOTOBIUS PILULARIUS, *Germ.* p. 135. *Annales de la Soc. Ent. de France*, vol. vii. p. 60. pl. 3. f. 6. *Guér. Mag. de Zool.* 1834, pl. 110. f. 3.

From Gorrite, at the entrance of the river La Plata, and at Maldonado, in November, *Lieut. Graves.*

*104. SCOTOBIUS MURICATUS, *Guér. Mag. de Zool.* pl. 110. f. 1. *Solier, ibid.* p. 58. *Scot. elongatus, Klug, ibid.* p. 69. var.

Several were taken at Gorrite and Maldonado in November.

*105. SCOTOBIUS RUGULOSUS, *Guér. Mag. de Zool.* pl. 110. f. 5.

I have received it from Chili.

This appears to be synonymous with Solier's *S. Gayi, ibid.* p. 62.

*106. SCOTOBIUS ASPERATUS, *Erichs. Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.* vol. xvi. Supp.
p. 247.

From Valparaiso.

This I take to be the *S. rugosulus* of Solier. With regard to *S. rugosulus* and some allied species, it appears to me there is some confusion. M. Guérin, who first described the former, says that the thorax is *rugose*, its form being a well-marked hexagon, with the sides angulated and margined; that the ridges on the elytra are *rugose*, and that the underside and legs are *rugose*, the latter tolerably stout. Now M. Solier says of his *S. rugosulus*, that the thorax is more entire on the lateral margins, and a little less margined than in his *S. Gayi*; that the back is covered with deep punctures, squeezed and separated by irregular shining intervals, larger at the centre than upon the sides, and *not at all granulated*; the ribs on the elytra of the interstices narrower and a little less elevated than in *S. Gayi*; the posterior tubercles smaller and a little more pointed; the legs evidently less robust, with the thighs strongly *punctured*. It appears therefore that M. Guérin's *S. rugosulus* has the thorax, ribs of elytra and legs *rugose*, viz. granulated, and that the thorax and legs of M. Solier's *S. rugosulus* are *punctured*.

*107. SCOTOBIUS BULLATUS, *Curt.*

Obscurè niger, rugosus, latus, brevis, capite thoraceque punctatissimis; hujus angulis posticis acutis, elytris punctato-striatis: porcis in intervallis nitidis granulatis ad apicem tubercula distincta efformantibus: seriebus 2 costalibus remotè tuberculatis.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth $3\frac{1}{3}$.

Dead-black; antennæ very short, 2 basal and apical joints and palpi ferruginous: clypeus and head thickly and coarsely punctured, the former slightly concave in front, with a transverse suture, the extremities of which are hooked: thorax more than twice as broad as the head, transverse-orbicular, concave before, the angles rounded; straight behind, the angles forming a minute well-defined tooth; the sides perfectly convex and delicately reflexed, the entire surface thickly and strongly punctured with irregularly crowded punctures; an obscure impression down the middle, and an indistinct fovea on each side; scutel short and broad: elytra much broader than the thorax, very ovate, the apex attenuated and slightly margined, the back is transversely wrinkled, and there are 6 lines of punctures on each elytron; there are also 7 narrow slightly-elevated

shining ribs on each, including the sutural one, which are irregularly interrupted, being continuous at the base, but granulated at the apex; beyond the 7th, which forms a lateral keel, is the inflected margin, on which are 2 rows of little shining black studs, at remote distances: legs of the usual length and stoutness, shining and punctured: anterior tibiæ with the outer edge slightly crenated, the others scabrose: underside rather strongly and thickly punctured, especially the apex of the abdomen, the base and pectus somewhat striated.

Obs.—The punctures are filled with a dirty ochreous pubescence, apparently with a short shining yellowish bristle in the centre of each, and this is most evident on the underside of the thorax and on the legs.

Specimens of this very distinct species were found at Port Famine and Conception. It makes an approach to *S. tristis* of Guérin, but all the angles of the thorax are pointed in that species; the antennæ are also longer, the underside of the body is very finely punctured, the legs are small, rugose, &c. Vide 'Mag. de Zool.' for 1834, p. 18.

*108. SCOTOBIUS ARMENTARIUS, *Lacord. Solier in Ann. Soc. Ent.* vol. vii. p. 65.

This is allied to the foregoing: a single specimen was presented to me by Lieut. Graves, who took it in November at Maldonado.

** Elytra with simple ridges.

*109. SCOTOBIUS COSTATUS, *Guér. Voy. de la Coquille*, pl. 4. f. 5?

This figure is too black and too narrow for my specimens, which were found in moist places in houses in Lima, but they well accord with Solier's description.

*110. GONOGENIUS VULGARIS, *Guér. in Zool. Mag.* 1834. p. 16. *Solier in Ann. Soc. Ent.* vol. vii. p. 48. pl. 2. f. 12-16.

Under stones at Lima.

This and the preceding are introduced on account of their affinities and localities; they were both transmitted to me by the late Mr. A. Mathews.

111. LEPTYNODERES TUBERCULATUS, *Curt.*

Lutosus, capite trituberculato, thorace tuberculato, elytris porcis 5 acutis quarum 2 dorsalibus fortioribus (TAB. XLI. fig. 7.).

Length nearly 6 lines, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Similar in form to *L. varicosus* of Germar, but perfectly distinct; it is of a mud-colour: antennæ very short, 3rd joint as long as the 3 following; head oval; clypeus with the margin reflexed, obverse-cordate, the 2 lobes covering the base of the antennæ, with 3 tubercles forming a triangle: thorax twice as broad as the head, somewhat cordate, the sides broadly margined and reflexed, very convex, but suddenly narrowed at the base, which is straight, with the angles acute, concave before, 2 irregular lines of crowded minute tubercles down the disc, and a small patch on each side: elytra considerably broader than the thorax, elongate-ovate, with 5 raised lines on each, the spaces between with 2 rows of indistinct punctures forming transverse waves; sutural keel not reaching the apex, 2nd and 3rd very much raised and presenting a sharp, slightly crenated ridge, 4th forming the margin and uniting with the 2nd at the apex; the 5th is on the inflected margin near to the costa and scarcely raised: legs moderately long and stout, with short pale hairs.

This genus connects *Scotobius* and *Psammotichus*. The fine species described was taken at Port St. Elena.

*112. *EMALODERA MULTIPUNCTATA*, *Curt.*

Nitidè nigra, punctatissima, thorace obovato truncato, elytrorum punctis lineas numerosas duplicatas efformantibus; margine extùs apiceque tuberculatis (TAB. XLI. fig. 8.).

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 lines, breadth 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$.

The form of this insect is singular; it is short and broad behind, regularly tapering to the head, not unlike a *Cychnus*: the antennæ are shorter than the thorax; head flattened, somewhat hexagonal, irregularly punctured; clypeus emarginate, with a deep curved suture at the base: thorax obovate, being broadest towards the base, with the angles perfectly rounded, the anterior margin concave, covered with punctures, leaving a few smooth spaces on the disc, with a short channel and an impressed line or fovea near each anterior angle: elytra contracted at the base and exposing the scutel, which is exceedingly finely granulated, except at the tip; they are twice as broad as the thorax, ovate, convex, the apex conical, indistinctly wrinkled, with 6 faint punctured striæ down the back, and numerous irregular punctures forming double lines on the interstices; the 4th, 5th and remaining striæ have a line of minute shining tubercles between each, and some scattered over the apex: anterior and posterior thighs with a tooth beneath near the apex. The female is broader and larger than the male; the thorax is transverse and twice as broad as the head, and the posterior femoral teeth form spines.

Specimens were taken at Port Famine in January, February and March.

E. crenaticostata, the type of this genus, established by M. Blanchard, has been published in D'Orbigny's 'Voyage,' pl. 15. f. 4. Its natural position appears to me to be between the *Scotobii* and *Scaurus*.

*113. NYCTELIA NODOSA, *Germar* (Zophosis), p. 133. *Ann. Soc. Ent.* vol. v. p. 310. pl. 6. f. 1-8.

A single specimen was presented to me by Lieut. Graves, which he took in November at Maldonado. This is the typical species, and none of the following altogether agree with Solier's generic definition; yet there is such a gradation as would not justify their being formed into separate genera.

*114. NYCTELIA CAUDATA, *Curt.*

Nitidè atra, elytris nisi in areâ suturali obliquè et crassè sulcatis: apice in caudam semicircularem dilatatis (TAB. XLI. fig. 9.).

Length from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 lines, breadth from 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$.

Black, shining, somewhat oval and depressed: clypeus emarginated and coarsely punctured: thorax broad, transverse, narrowed and deeply emarginate before, the angles forming large triangular lobes; base bisinuated, leaving the centre projecting, and the lobes prominent and trigonate: thickly and coarsely punctured, with minute points between; the centre elevated, the dorsal space smooth, the sides flattened, the margins less punctured and somewhat undulating; scutel invisible: elytra very broad, oval and deflexed, especially behind, the margins sharp and perfectly granulated, sending forth 10 oblique deep channels, inclining backward, leaving a broadish sutural space free and elevated; the spaces between the furrows very elevated; the apex dilated horizontally and forming a large fan or tail, twice as broad as the head, more than semicircular; it is slightly rugose, with a thickened margin; inferior margin with 7 oblique furrows inclining towards the apex, and forming an acute angle with the others above; the costa is scratched transversely: legs long; anterior tibiæ crenated, with an external spine at the apex, the others spiny, hinder considerably the longest, crooked; tarsi very long.

A pair of this fine species was taken in December at Port St. Elena by Lieut. Graves, to whom I am indebted for a specimen. The thorax of the male is proportionately shorter than in the female, the oblique inferior furrows are obliterated, the caudal appendage is not so broad, yet it is much broader than the head, and its surface is more rugose than in the female.

*115. *NYCTELIA UNDATIPENNIS*, Curt.

Lævis nigra, elytris sulcis 7 brevibus latis transversis in margine exteriori
(TAB. XLI. fig. 10.).

Length 8 lines; breadth of male $4\frac{1}{2}$, female $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Smooth shining black: clypeus emarginate and coarsely punctured: thorax transverse, delicately punctured in front, a little narrowed and emarginate, forming acute triangular angles, the base bisinuated, the angles produced and trigonate; sides slightly convex and punctured, the margin very narrow and indistinctly crenated, the disc convex; scutel invisible: elytra ovate, almost orbicular in the female; the suture sunk, except towards the apex; sides narrowly keeled and crenated; from thence extend 7 transverse, broad, oval grooves, forming narrow raised spaces, about half the breadth of the elytra, and slightly inclining downward; the apex narrowed and forming an oval sloping tail, slightly scabrose: legs moderately long and stout: anterior tibiæ with an external spine, the others scabrose: lobe of pectus broad at the apex, with 2 punctured grooves.

Taken at Port St. Elena by the same officer in December. It may be allied to *N. plicatipennis*, Lacordaire.

116. *NYCTELIA FITZROYI*, Curt. *Waterhouse in Proceed. Zool. Soc.*, Dec. 1841, p. 109.

Lævis nigra, elytris hemisphæricis caudatis, antennis pedibusque nitidè ferrugineis (TAB. XLI. fig. 11.).

Length 10 lines, breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$.

Smooth, black: clypeus emarginate, the sides with a few deep punctures: thorax shining, much broader at the base, which is bisinuated, than before; anterior margin deeply semicircular, the angles acute, trigonate, sides convex, a little sinuated behind, and forming produced subovate lobes, with a strong transverse groove: elytra orbicular, convex, deadish-black, and under a lens may be traced 6 scratched longitudinal lines, with various smaller branches between them, the edges crumpled; very much sloped off behind and narrowed at the apex, which forms a subtrigonate tail, a little rugose: pectoral lobe broad, rounded and rugose-striate, as well as the sides of the thorax and the basal abdominal segments: antennæ short and ferruginous: legs long, bright ferruginous; anterior tibiæ with an external spine, and serrated outside, the others with the external surface scabrose.

This noble species, which I have dedicated to Captain Fitzroy, who com-

manded H.M.S. 'Beagle,' was taken at Valparaiso. Its bright rusty legs will distinguish it from Mr. Waterhouse's *N. Darwinii*.

*117. NYCTELIA GRANULATA, *Curt. Waterhouse, ibid. p. 109.*

Lævis nigra, elytris latissimis ovatis orbicularibusve rugosissimis: rugis versus suturam lineas longitudinales efformantibus (TAB. XLI. fig. 12.).

Length of male 8, female 9 lines; breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6.

Shining black: clypeus emarginate, punctured, with a transverse impression at the base: thorax transverse, a little narrowed in front, which is broadly concave, forming prominent trigonate angles, the sides very convex and granulated, narrowed towards the base, which is bisinuated and forming triangular ovate angles; these have sometimes 2 or 3 transverse impressions; and the lateral margins are rugose in one specimen, with a fovea on each side: elytra convex, ovate in the male, orbicular and twice as broad as the thorax in the female; they are exceedingly rugose, formed by deep dull furrows, having elevated crumpled shining lines, which take a longitudinal direction next the suture, and an oblique and transverse one, to a greater extent, from thence to the outer margin; the apex is narrowed and winged, forming a subtrigonate granulated tail; inflected margin rugose, excepting the base; pectoral lobe coarsely punctured, with an elongated horseshoe impression; the pectus and abdomen, excepting the two apical segments, rugose-striate: tibiæ externally rugose, anterior with a short external spine.

My specimens of this very distinct species were taken at Cape Gregory by Lieut. Graves. Mr. Darwin's was found at Cape Negro.

*118. NYCTELIA BREMII, *Waterhouse in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. xiii. p. 48.*

Nitidè nigra, elytris suborbicularibus caudatis lineis elevatis versus suturam obliquis ad marginem anteriorem curvatis profundè insculptis (TAB. XLI. fig. 13.).

Length 9 lines, breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Shining black, like ebony: clypeus punctured: thorax transverse, broadly emarginate and narrowed in front, forming trigonate angles: sides very convex, the margin granulated, narrowed behind, the angles trigonate but rounded, base bisinuated, a strong transverse impression close to the anterior margin, and sometimes a ridge forming a double margin to the sides, but vanishing anteriorly: elytra nearly orbicular, convex, finely and deeply sculptured, forming 10 or 12 clean-cut elevated rays, branching from the suture and bending to the tuberculated outer margin, where many of them are furcate; the apex is pointed and winged, the margins being broad, flat, somewhat cordate and gra-

nulated: legs stout, sometimes ferruginous; anterior tibiæ crenulated, with a small external apical spine, the others scabrose: inflected margin striated obliquely; pectoral lobe large and rounded, coarsely punctured, with an elongated horseshoe channel; pectus rugose, centre of abdomen somewhat vermiculate.

This fine species was not uncommon at Cape Fairweather. From its beautifully sculptured surface, shining like ebony, I had named it *N. sculpturata*, but I am happy in adopting the name of the distinguished naturalist which has been lately assigned to it by Mr. Waterhouse.

*119. *NYCTELIA?* *CORRUGATA*, Curt.

Nitidè nigra, thoracis lateribus rugosis, elytris transversim undulato-caniculatis porcas plurimas undulatas formantibus: suturâ depressâ bistriatâ (TAB. XLI. fig. 14.).

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth 5.

Black, smooth and shining: antennæ brown; clypeus emarginate, with a transverse groove, sides slightly punctured; head with a long puncture on the crown: thorax twice as broad as the head, a little broader than long, scarcely narrowed before, but very concave, forming acute angles, sides very convex, contracted at the base, the angles ovate, the base straight and slightly striated longitudinally, lateral margins thickened and granulated internally, with numerous oblique furrows, inclining towards the head and forming short ridges; scutel minute and broad: elytra oval, convex, broader than the thorax at the base, but not twice as broad at the middle; suture very much depressed, with a groove on each side, the outer margin keeled and crimped, the entire back with numerous deep transverse grooves, somewhat oblique at the base and apex, forming convex ridges; each elytron with 2 indistinct curved longitudinal striæ, apex rather pointed and margined; inflected margin scratched only: pectoral lobe clavate, with a deep channel round: legs stout, hinder the longest; anterior tibiæ without an external spine at the apex, granulated outside, as are all the others, the hinder being crooked; basal joint of tarsi but slightly elongated.

This distinct species, which was not uncommon at Cape Fairweather in December, seems to connect *Nyctelia* with *Epipedonota*, for the anterior tibiæ are longer than the tarsi, and the external spine is wanting at the apex; yet the habit of the insect and the trophi apparently accord so strikingly with *Nyctelia*, that unless it be made a distinct genus, I think it better to let it form a section of that group.

- * 120. PSETRASCCELIS PILIPES, *Guér. Mag. de Zool.* 1834, pl. 102. f. 1.
Annales Soc. Ent. vol. v. p. 311. pl. 6.

This remarkable insect was taken by Lieut. Graves on the coast of Chili.

- * 121. MITRAGENIUS ARANEIFORMIS, *Curt.*

Niger, thorace subtilissimè vermiculato prope basin angulato, elytris cinereis cupreo-tinctis subscabris nigro maculatis; singulis porcis 2 ante apicem coalitis (TAB. XLI. fig. 15.).

Length from $8\frac{1}{4}$ to 9 lines, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Dull black: clypeus emarginate; head minutely punctured and pubescent: antennæ longer than the head and thorax, 3rd and five following joints elongated but decreasing, 9th only half as long as the preceding, clavate, 10th obovate, 11th larger, ovate-conic; in the female these three joints are the stoutest: thorax twice as broad as the head near the base, which is slightly bisinuated, elongate-trigonal, deeply concave in front, forming acute trigonal angles, the posterior truncated obliquely, and forming a dilated, slightly reflexed margin; the entire surface beautifully and exceedingly finely grooved longitudinally, like vermiculated striæ, excepting the dilated sides, which are granulated; scutel invisible: elytra the exact width of the thorax at the base, but considerably wider at the middle, and thrice as long; oval, conical behind, convex, covered with an ash-coloured epidermis of a slight coppery tint, with numerous minute black granulations, freckled and marbled also with fuscous spots, largest down the suture and the 2 keeled curved lines; the 1st of these is down the centre of the elytron, and is united with the 2nd towards the apex, and this is exactly midway between the 1st and the outer margin, which forms a similar keel: underside rather rugose-punctate, with very short pubescence; sides of antepectus beautifully striated longitudinally, like the back of the thorax: inflected margin convex and similar to the upper surface: legs very long, with ochreous pubescence; all the thighs densely clothed with longish hairs on the underside and also the tibiæ.

A pair of this handsome insect was taken at Port St. Elena in December. I have never seen any with the thorax so finely striated; and it is readily distinguished from *M. Dejeanii* by the 1st and 2nd elevated lines of the elytra being united at the apex, instead of the 1st and 3rd. In a male given to me by Lieut. Graves, the organ of generation is drawn out as long as the abdomen.

- *122. *CALLYNTRA MULTICOSTATA*, *Guér. Mag. de Zool.* 1834, p. 5. *Solier in Ann. Soc. Ent.* vol. v. p. 337. pl. 7. f. 13.

Taken by Lieut. Graves.

123. *EPIPEDONOTA LATA*, *Waterhouse in Proceed. Zool. Soc.* 1841, p. 119.

From Chiloe.

- *124. *EPIPEDONOTA MARGINEPLICATA*, *Curt.*

Nigra nitida, thorace concavo in disco longitudinaliter in marginibus transversè striato, elytris porcis 2 exteriore fortiore: intervallo inter hunc marginem-que exteriorem regulariter transversè canaliculato (TAB. XLI. fig. 16.).

Length 11 lines, breadth 6.

Black, shining; antennæ short, with whitish hairs, the extremities silky whitish; clypeus and head punctured on the sides: thorax very broad, concave, narrowed in front and deeply emarginate, the angles acuminate; sides very convex, the base bisinuated, trigonate and rounded, the centre striated longitudinally and forming irregularly-vermiculated lines leaving plain spaces, with a very large transverse oval impression, reaching almost to the anterior and to the lateral margins, which are broad and transversely channeled: elytra gradually increasing from the base, which is concave and very broad, to a little beyond the middle, where it is very much sloped off, the apex being trigonate; there are 2 wavy striæ on the back, leaving the suture and the space between them a little raised and undulating; nearer to the external margin is a large ridge, raised most beyond the middle, the space between them with deep transverse channels, forming broadish convex spaces, about 18 in number; inflected margin smooth: abdomen striated, excepting the last 2 joints, which are partially punctured.

December, Port St. Elena, *Lieut. Graves.*

The foregoing *Nyctelidæ* formed the finest group brought home by Capt. King and Mr. Darwin; those submitted to my examination amounting to 12 species, 8 of which were nondescript; and probably those captured by the latter gentleman were equal in number and rarity.

- *125. *NYCTERINUS ABDOMINALIS*, *Esch. Atlas*, p. 14.

It was taken at Conception.

* 126. NYCTERINUS RUGICEPS, *Curt.*

Obscurè niger, capite punctulato ad basin granulato, thorace lævi, elytris punctato-striatis.

Length 8 lines, breadth 3.

Dull black, long and narrow: antennæ and palpi rusty piceous; labrum and clypeus finely punctured: head oval, strongly punctured, the base or neck thickly granulated: thorax convex, twice as broad, orbicular, a little broader before than at the base, the former slightly concave, the latter truncated; collar of elytra granulated; scutel shining, very broad and short, with a few punctures: clytra elongate-ovate, not much broader than the thorax, with 9 strongly-punctured striæ on each, somewhat in pairs, deepest at the apex, and an abbreviated one next the scutel: underside thickly and minutely punctured: legs stoutish, scabrose, pitchy-ferruginous.

Two specimens from Valparaiso.

TAXICORNES.

Family DIAPERIDÆ.

* 127. OPLOCEPHALA QUADRITUBERCULATA, *Curt.* *Neomida, Dej. & Sturm's Catalogues.*

Piceo-nitida, trophis antennis pedibus subtùsque ferrugineis, capite 4-tuberculato.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Elliptical, convex, piceous, very smooth and shining: antennæ subferruginous, basal joint stout, obovate, 2nd small, 3rd elongate-ovate, truncated, remainder incrassated and perfoliate: trophi ochreous: head semicircular, punctured, the clypeus castaneous and defined at the base by a semicircular impression. *Male* with 4 small tubercles in front, and one on each side, on the inner margin of the eye: thorax slightly transverse, a little narrowed before, and finely and indistinctly punctured, with a faint dorsal line; anterior margin castaneous as well as the scutel occasionally: elytra scarcely broader than the thorax and thrice as long, finely punctured, with 8 clearly-punctured lines on each; apex with two foveæ: underside castaneous, thickly punctured: legs bright ferruginous.

A pair were taken at St. Paul's.

This insect approaches the *Oplöcephala armata* of M. de Laporte's Monograph; but the male has only 2 tubercles on the crown of the head instead of

2 horns, and the form and proportions of the 4 basal joints of the antennæ are different and do not quite accord even with his generic character; for he says, "articulo primo brevi, incrassato, sequentibus tribus brevibus, tenuibus; cæteris dilatatis aut perfoliatis:" now the 3rd joint in our insect cannot be called short comparatively, and the 4th is the 1st of the dilated and cup-shaped joints.

*128. ALPHITOBIOUS? PUNCTATUS, *Curt.*

Ellipticus, subconvexus, virescenti-niger, punctatissimus, elytris piceo-brunneis striato-punctatis, trophis antennis pedibusque castaneis.

Length 2 lines, breadth 1.

Elliptical and slightly convex, black, with an obscure green shade, and scattered over with minute hairs: head and clypeus convex, orbicular, entire and punctured: thorax a little transverse, scarcely narrowed in front, the sides gently convex: elytra brown and punctured, with 8 punctured striæ on each, and an abbreviated one next the scutel, which is semioval: abdomen punctured and striated: legs, trophi and antennæ castaneous, the latter fuscous at the apex.

From Valparaiso; I have also received it from other parts of Chili.

It appears to associate best with Dejean's genus *Heterophaga*, which never having been characterized, I have adopted Mr. Stephens's name, the type of which is the *Tenebrio mauritanica*, Fab.

*129. EPILASIUM ROTUNDATUM, *Dejean, Catalogue*, p. 192.

Ovale, nigrum, punctatissimum, pube pallidè brunneâ vestitum, elytris punctato-striatis.

Length 4 lines, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$.

Oval, convex, dull black, clothed with short depressed ochreous-brown hairs: clypeus deeply emarginate; head and thorax very thickly punctured, the latter semiorbicular, deeply emarginate in front, the angles rounded, sides with a broad flat margin, forming large trigonate lobes behind, the base convex, an indistinct line down the centre, and a small fovea on each side; scutel triangular: elytra with 9 distinct punctured striæ on each, somewhat in pairs after the sutural one: legs short; anterior tibiæ crenated externally, curved and dilated at the apex.

Taken at Maldonado and Gorrite.

Having received this insect from Paris with the above names, and not being

aware that it has been described, I have subjoined the characters. It is a member of the genus *Opatrum*, and I doubt not that it lives in sandy situations.

Family TENEBRIONIDÆ.

130. EPITRAGUS ÆNEOBRUNNEUS, *Curt.*

Ferrugineus, æneo-tinctus, undique punctatus, capite punctatissimo, elytris minutè striato-punctatis.

Length 4 lines, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Light ferruginous, with a brassy-green tinge, shining; mandibles blackish, punctured: clypeus and head coarsely and thickly punctured: thorax a little transverse, semiovate, emarginate in front, base lobed in the centre, thickly and strongly punctured: elytra broader and thrice as long, apex conic, punctured, with 8 indistinct punctured lines on each: underside thickly punctured; sides and legs castaneous.

A single specimen from Rio Janeiro.

*131. EPITRAGUS SEMICASTANEUS, *Curt.*

Castaneus, minutè punctatissimus, capite thoraceque piceis, elytris inconspicuè punctato-striatis.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Pale chestnut, with a very faint greenish cast: head and thorax piceous, very thickly and strongly punctured, the latter slightly transverse, the sides very convex, especially anteriorly, with a fine shining line down the back, free from punctures: elytra punctured, scabrose at the base, the shoulders smooth, each with 8 very indistinct punctured striæ: underside of thorax strongly punctured; abdomen very shining and finely but sparingly punctured: trophi, antennæ and legs light ferruginous.

A pair from Gorrite.

Mr. A. Mathews bred a species of *Epitragus* from cocoons which he found buried in the earth at Lima; and when the beetles were first hatched, they were covered with a grey powder, and many specimens are partially so when we receive them.

Family HELOPIDÆ.

*132. CYMATOTHES UNDATUS.

Helops undatus, *Fabr. Oliv. Entom.* vol. iii. gen. 58. pl. 2. f. 4.

From Rio Janeiro.

*133. *ADELPHUS GEOMETRICUS*, *Perty in Spix & Martius, Delect. pl. 12. f. 16.*
From St. Paul's.

134. *PROSTENUS ? HIRSUTUS*, *Curt.*

Nitidè æneus vel cupreus, pilis longis vestitus, punctulatus, antennis nigris,
elytris subcastaneis punctato-striatis, femoribus basi rufis.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$.

Shining, with long upright hairs: trophi and antennæ black, the latter a little incrassated, apical joint rather the longest: head and thorax cupreous, strongly punctate, the former substriated at the base, the latter orbicular; posterior angles acute, with a smooth line down the back: elytra brown, with a slight æneous tint, each with 8 distinctly-punctured striæ, producing series of long, whitish, upright hairs, and intermediate lines of punctures, producing similar but shorter hairs: underside faintly punctured, with whitish depressed hairs: legs the colour of the elytra, but the coxæ and base of the thighs are bright ferruginous.

A single specimen from St. Catherine's: it is readily recognised by its hairy elytra.

Family MORDELLIDÆ.

135. *MORDELLA TACHYPORIFORMIS*, *Curt.*

Nigra, minutè et crebrè punctulata, suprâ pube brevi brunneâ vestita.

Length 3 lines, breadth above 1.

Broad before and very tapering: black, shining, very thickly and minutely punctured all over, and clothed above with a short brown pubescence: 6 terminal joints of antennæ incrassated; head large, with a delicate channel down the centre: thorax broader, transverse, convex, angles all rounded, with a broad obtuse lobe over the scutel, which is trigonate-ovate: elytra transverse, not so long as the thorax but as wide, the hinder margin excised and forming a very acute trigonate external angle: wings fuscous, not so long as the body, which tapers and terminates in a straight stout aculeus; the penultimate segment and sides of the 2 preceding sericeous and dirty whitish.

A specimen from St. Paul's.

136. *MORDELLA ARGENTIPUNCTATA*, *Curt.*

Sericeo-nigra, thoracis in margine antico elytrorum basali maculis 4 aculeisque basalibus argenteo-albis.

Length nearly 2 lines, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$.

Moderately tapering: black, thickly and minutely punctured, and densely clothed with short depressed blackish pubescence; 7 apical joints of antennæ a little dilated, obtrigonal: head globose: thorax broader, but long, the base somewhat lobed and margined with whitish silvery hairs; scutel, a narrow space round it, and 2 spots on each elytron of the same, one being oblique and before the middle, the other beyond it: the elytra are more than twice as long as the thorax and expose only the apex of the stout aculeus, the base of which, as well as 2 spots on each segment, are silvery: underside and legs sericeous ash-colour, forming yellowish silvery spots in certain lights.

This pretty species was found at Conception.

Family CANTHARIDÆ.

*137. EPICAUTA CONSPERSA, *Germar*?

Nigra pube cinereâ, punctis nigris minutis sparsim conspersa.

Epic. adspersa, *Klug*?

Length 5 lines, breadth 2.

This pretty species was apparently abundant at Gorrite, but I am unable to ascertain whether it be *Germar*'s and *Klug*'s species, not knowing where it is described. *Dejean* has included it in his genus *Epicauta*, which is distinguished from *Lytta* by its setaceous antennæ.

*138. TETRAONYX BIMACULATUS, *Klug*, *Verhand. Acad. Nat.* vol. xii. pl. 41. f. 10.

Tetr. 4-maculatus, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* i. part 2. p. 50?

As *Fabricius* says the thighs are rufous, which is not entirely the case in our insect, a good portion of the apex being black, I am led to doubt whether the above be synonymous species, especially as our specimens come from Rio Janeiro, and the *Fabrician* inhabits North America.

*139. TETRAONYX 7-GUTTATUS, *Curt.*

Niger, suprâ aurantiacus, capitis thoracisque maculâ elytrorum maculis 4 basalibus fasciâque postmedianâ irregulari nigris, femoribus basi rufis.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Black, shining; head and thorax punctured, hairy and rufous, the former with the clypeus, margins of the eyes and a diamond spot on the face extending by a line to the base, black; the latter transverse, with a similar spot on the disc: scutel large and black,

sometimes rufous in the middle: elytra orange-coloured, with a large black spot on each side close to the suture, and a smaller one near the costal margin; beyond the middle is a black irregular fascia formed by the union of 4 large spots: thighs rufous, excepting the apex.

Two specimens were taken at Conception.

*140. *TETRAONYX CINCTUS*, *Curt.*

Nitidè niger, pubescens, punctulatus, elytris subscabris: suturâ margineque exteriore ochraceis.

Length 4 lines, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Deep shining black, covered with longish pubescence: head and thorax punctured, the latter short and scarcely broader than the head, with a broad dorsal channel, forming a large fovea near the base: elytra finely scabrose, dark fuscous, the suture bright ochreous, connected with a broader line round the costa, the shoulder and a short lanceolate spot from it of the same colour.

Having distributed this pretty insect upon the Continent with the above name, I may be excused for introducing a description of it here. For numerous specimens I am indebted to the late Mr. A. Mathews, who took them near Lima.

Family *ŒDEMERIDÆ.*

141. *NACERDES ? ALTERNANS*, *Curt.*

Pallidè ochreus, oculis thoracis lineâ inconspicuâ elytrorumque strigis 2 longis pallidè fuscis.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines, breadth 1.

Smooth, clothed with the finest depressed pubescence: antennæ and palpi of a very pale fuscous-ochre colour; tips of maxillæ piceous; eyes dark: head and thorax ochreous, the former with a puncture in the forehead, the latter broader but not longer, obovate-truncate, being narrowed towards the base, with an indistinct fuscous dorsal line, darkest at the extremities and appearing like 2 dots in some lights, a similar dot on each side where the outline is most prominent; scutel large: elytra elliptical, tapering a little, broader than the thorax and thrice as long, with 4 faint lines on each; straw-coloured, with a broadish mouse-coloured stripe near the suture, not reaching the apex, and a narrower one near the costal margin, curved round at the apex, leaving the suture, outer margin, and a stripe down the centre, of a straw-colour: underside ochreous,

sides of metathorax mouse-coloured: abdomen ochreous-white, margin of 2nd segment and the 3rd and 4th entirely mouse-colour: legs ochreous.

A single specimen from Gorrite.

Never having seen Dejean's characters of *Nacerdes* and *Asclera*, I am unable to determine with certainty the genus which embraces this species, but it agrees better in habit with *N. melanura*, Linn., than it does with the Fabrician species *A. thoracica* and *A. sanguinicollis*; and if I mistake not, the large size of the scutellum indicates that it is a *Nacerdes*, as that organ appears to be minute in *Asclera*.

Since the publication of the former part of this paper in 1838, I have received some specimens of one of the *Cisidæ** from Columbia, which have so evidently the habit of our genus *Exops*, that I am convinced there is the greatest affinity between that family and the *Cleridæ*†. I may also state, that I have found a figure of *Exops Bevani* in the Supplement to the 16th volume of the 'Nova Acta Acad. Nat. Cur.' pl. 39. f. 4, and named by Eschscholtz *Psoa Chilensis*, an additional proof of the affinity of our insect with the *Cisidæ*; at the same time it must be remarked, that the absence of the small basal joint of the tarsi in *Psoa*, by which it is legitimately tetramerous, and the antennæ of 10 joints only, render it impossible to include our *Exops* with 5-jointed tarsi and 11-jointed antennæ in the same genus.

Finding that the name *Odontoscelis* (vol. xviii. p. 186) is pre-occupied by a Homopterous genus, it is necessary to substitute another name; I therefore propose to call it *Scelodontis*.

London, March 1844.

* I established this family in 'British Entomology' (folio 402); but unfortunately the limited plan of the work did not allow of my discussing the subject. It was intended to embrace those *Bostricidæ* which have a labrum, as *Apate* (vide fol. and pl. 271 of the same work), *Cis*, &c., which is wanting in the typical groups of that family; vide *Scolytus* and *Platypus* (ibid. fol. and pl. 43 and 51).

† Vide my remarks upon the *Cisidæ* and *Cleridæ* in 'Brit. Ent.' fol. 402, and my arrangement in the 'Guide,' genera 321 to 336.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

TAB. XLI.

- Fig. 1. *Oryctomorphus pictus*, ♀.
a. Antenna of ditto.
- Fig. 2. *Tribostethes castaneus*, ♂.
b. Antenna of ditto.
c. The hind foot.
- Fig. 3. *Leucothyreus? antennatus*.
d. The fore foot.
e. The antenna.
- Fig. 4. *Serioides atricapilla*.
f. The antenna.
- Fig. 5. *Pacuvia castanea*.
g. Maxillary palpus.
h. The antenna.
i. Terminal joint of fore foot and claws.
- Fig. 6. *Accia lucida*.
k. Maxillary palpus.
l. The antenna.
- Fig. 7. *Leptynoderes tuberculatus*.
- Fig. 8. *Emalodera multipunctata*.
- Fig. 9. *Nyctelia caudata*.
- Fig. 10. *Nyctelia undatipennis*.
- Fig. 11. *Nyctelia Fitzroyi*.
- Fig. 12. *Nyctelia granulata*.
- Fig. 13. *Nyctelia Bremii*.
- Fig. 14. *Nyctelia? corrugata*.
- Fig. 15. *Mitragenius araneiformis*.
- Fig. 16. *Epipedonota margineplicata*.

Obs. The lines by the side of the subjects in the Plate denote the natural lengths of those which are magnified.